

Dec. 1916

(50)

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

191
THREE DOLLARS
PER YEAR

CANADIAN MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURING NEWS

DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICE AND PROFESSION OF GENERAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN ITS NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS

143-153 UNIVERSITY AVENUE,
TORONTO, CANADA

December 8, 1916.

Mr. R. A. Falconer, L. L. D.
President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

For the Annual Review Number of "Canadian Machinery" which comes from the press on December 28th, I shall be glad to have you put together a few observations on the "Relation of our Universities to Canada's Industrial and Manufacturing Pursuits!".

This special issue will run to some four hundred pages, and in addition to our regular Canadian circulation, one thousand copies will be sent to the Old Country, other British Colonies, Allied, and neutral countries; the idea being to give foreign buyers some insight into Canada's preparedness to undertake overseas trade.

No restriction is placed as to space available to you, little or much will be acceptable, the important matter being that, in addition to industrial representation in our columns, there should of necessity be that of our educational institutions whose work bears so effectively on the other.

Will you kindly advise me if I may be favored with your contribution around December 18th?

Yours very truly,


Editor.

PB/FMC.

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December 13th, 1916

F. Bain, Esq.,

Editor, "Canadian Machinery",

143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Bain:

I am sending you a short article which I hope
covers the matter on which you have asked me to write.

Yours sincerely,

President.

Relation of our Universities to Canada's Industrial and Manufacturing Pursuits.

The war has brought forward more prominently than ever the place that the Universities play in the Industrial and Manufacturing Pursuits of the country. The most obvious fact is that we must rely more and more upon expert knowledge, and the training for this is given in the faculty of Applied Science and in the pure scientific departments. What could we do without our engineers, our chemists, our officers of health? Chemistry is going to play an enormous role in the future. Experts will be needed in special laboratories in almost every large industry. Problems of manufacture, agriculture, and the conservation and development of natural resources will have to be solved by highly trained men in the laboratories. Only the Universities can supply the discipline which will turn out men of high grade and when advisers are wanted on scientific questions the professors of the Universities will be more and more called upon. In the economic struggle that will supervene upon the war success will come to those who have knowledge, who know how to apply that knowledge, who can eliminate waste, and who with trained minds can get results which are only obvious to the men who has the scientific eye.

The story has not yet been told of the contributions that have been made by the scientists of British and Canadian Universities

for the conduct of this war. It will be a revelation to many to discover of what surpassing value the leading scientists have been in the way of ~~antigassing~~ suggestions in munition work, devising instruments in connection with processes of war, and in securing economic results in all the branches of industry. I feel justified in stating that the development of countries in the future will be in proportion to the development of their Universities. Those will lead in the van who have the scientific men trained and ready to lead.

President of the

December 13th, 1916

University of Toronto.

